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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

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Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System

Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In a number of resolutions, the General Assembly has noted with satisfaction the active participation of regional and other organizations in the work of the United Nations. The present report is prepared pursuant to the most recent requests of the Assembly that the Secretary-General submit a report on the implementation of those resolutions at its sixty-ninth session. As requested by the Assembly in paragraph 4 (l) of the annex to its resolution 58/316, this is a consolidated report on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations.

The present report covers the period since the issuance of the most recent consolidated report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, on 9 August 2012 (A/67/280-S/2012/614).

In its resolution 1809 (2008), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to include, in his regular reporting to the Council, assessments of progress on the cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations. In its presidential statement of 6 August 2013, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to include, in his next biannual report to the Council and the General Assembly on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, recommendations on ways to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements.

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I. Introduction

1. Section II of the present report has been prepared pursuant to the most recent General Assembly resolutions in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the cooperation between the United Nations and a number of regional and other organizations.

2. In its resolution 1809 (2008), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to include, in his regular reporting to the Council, assessments of progress on the cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations. In its presidential statement of 6 August 2013, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to include, in his next biannual report to the Council and the General Assembly on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, recommendations on ways to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements.

3. The activities and achievements described in the present report demonstrate the depth of cooperation achieved between the United Nations and its regional partners across the full range of mandate areas, from the maintenance of international peace and security and humanitarian assistance to development and the protection of human rights.

II. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

African Union

4. The Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council held their seventh and eighth annual consultative meetings in 2013 and 2014. The United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security continues to meet twice a year, contributing to the efforts of both organizations to develop a common understanding of the causes and drivers of conflict in Africa and to promote joint approaches to resolving those conflicts.

5. During the past two years, the African Union, supported by the United Nations, deployed two new peace support operations: the African-led International Support Mission in Mali and the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic. The United Nations Office to the African Union provides critical support for the planning and management of the start-up, deployment and operation of those missions, as well as to ensure more effective communication between the African Union and the United Nations in preparing for the eventual handover of those missions to the United Nations. The Office has placed additional emphasis on making its collaboration with the African Union more systematic and sustained through all stages of the conflict cycle. This includes a renewed focus on strengthening the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in the areas of early warning, conflict prevention and mediation, including through enhanced exchange of information and joint analysis, and systematic engagement with a view to coordinated, timely and effective action based on the principles of added value and complementarity. The Office has also continued to provide support to the African Union in the operationalization of the Continental Structural Conflict

Prevention Framework and has enhanced its engagement on the Continental Early Warning System. The United Nations continues to provide electoral advice and support to the African Union Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit through the Office.

6. The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, which is the focal point for United Nations efforts in the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), has worked closely with the African Union towards the implementation of the United Nations regional strategy on LRA and has supported the Union's Regional Cooperation Initiative against LRA.

7. In November 2013, the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, the World Bank and the African Development Bank undertook their first joint visit to the Sahel, a first step towards the provision of more effective and targeted support to the region. On the margins of the joint visit, ministers from the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb regions agreed to establish a regional mechanism to enhance coordination, mobilize resources and prioritize regional initiatives. The mechanism is supported by a technical secretariat co-chaired by the African Union and the United Nations.

8. In Somalia, the United Nations Office to the African Union helped to enhance the ability of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to address the situation. The Department of Field Support delivers the logistic support package to AMISOM through the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia. With the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia in June 2013, cooperation with AMISOM on the ground has been strengthened at the strategic and operational levels.

9. The Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan provided technical and advisory support to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel with regard to the negotiations between the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, which led to the signing of agreements on 27 September 2012 and the subsequent operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism on 16 June 2014.

10. In Guinea-Bissau, the African Union and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries have been key United Nations partners in efforts to restore constitutional order following the coup d'état of 12 April 2012.

11. The United Nations and the African Union are partners in the implementation of the African Solidarity Initiative and have initiated a dialogue on coherent strategies to sustain international attention with regard to the peacebuilding needs in three countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic and Guinea-Bissau.

12. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa provided substantive advice to the African Union-Regions Steering Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons regarding the implementation of the African Union Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the African Union Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Capacity Programme. The Centre also provided support to African Member States in their preparations for the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

13. OHCHR provided technical assistance to the African Union for the development of policies and tools, notably the transitional justice policy framework, the aide-memoire on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and the Operational Guide to the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards. OHCHR also provided technical advice on setting up commissions of inquiry in line with relevant international standards, further to the establishment by the African Union Peace and Security Council of a commission of inquiry in South Sudan.

14. OHCHR facilitated interaction between the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and between the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The special procedures of the Human Rights Council and of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights continued to strengthen their collaboration within the framework of the Addis Ababa Road Map.

15. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is supporting the African Union Commission with respect to the implementation of the Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention 2013-2017, which was adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers for Drug Control in Addis Ababa in October 2012.

16. In 2013, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict signed a declaration of intent with the African Union Peace and Security Department setting out joint priorities aimed at enhancing the mainstreaming of child protection into African Union policies and operations.

17. The Statistics Division has supported the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in their task of improving international trade statistics in Africa. Among other events, a regional seminar on international trade statistics was organized in May 2014 at African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa.

18. ECA provided capacity development support to the African Union in the formulation of its 50-year development vision, the African Union's Agenda 2063, including the establishment of baselines and the preparation of perspective studies and forecasts. ECA coordinates United Nations system-wide support for Agenda 2063.

19. ECA collaborated with the African Peer Review Mechanism secretariat and other regional stakeholders to increase the number of countries acceding to the Mechanism process. Technical support was provided for the integration of national programmes of action arising from that process into national plans and development strategies. In 2014, the fifteenth session of the Mechanism was co-chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairperson of the African Union.

20. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) works closely with the African Energy Commission on the development of energy planning capabilities, including with respect to nuclear power. IAEA supports the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign and collaborates with the Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre on the Animal Production and Health Subprogramme of the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/IAEA Programme of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture.

21. FAO provides technical assistance, capacity development, human resource and programme funding in the agriculture and food security sectors, most notably with the African Union Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordination Agency. In 2013, FAO partnered with the African Union in a project on a "Unified Approach to End Hunger in Africa by 2025".

22. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is working with the African Union to increase intra-African trade and support the establishment of a continental free trade agreement. UNCTAD organized a visit by the African Union Commission to its headquarters to strengthen statistical capacity in the areas of international merchandise and services trade statistics; foreign direct investment statistics; the production of statistical publications; and data collection.

23. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) collaborated with the African Union in the preparation of the annual progress report on the Millennium Development Goals in Africa and provided support to the African Union High-level Committee of African Heads of State and Government on the Post-2015 Agenda in articulating its African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda. UNDP supported the development of the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration as an anti-corruption strategy for the public service.

24. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the African Union, through the Union's Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, worked jointly to support ministerial forums such as the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the African Ministers' Council on Water. UNEP assisted the development of the Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of NEPAD, in close cooperation with the NEPAD secretariat and the African Union.

25. The World Meteorological Organization supported the establishment of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, which convenes every two years to discuss matters related to the development of meteorology and its applications.

26. The Department of Public Information disseminated information about NEPAD objectives and achievements, such as in the celebrations of the annual Africa Week at the United Nations and the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the African Peer Review Mechanism.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

27. Following the adoption of the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations at the Fourth ASEAN-United Nations Summit, held in November 2011, the first formal review of the implementation of the Comprehensive Partnership was conducted in 2013. The two secretariats produced a joint report on the implementation of the Partnership and made recommendations to ASEAN member States.

28. At the Fifth ASEAN-United Nations Summit, held in October 2013, the two entities proposed two concrete outcomes: the drafting of a road map for the Partnership in 2014-2015 and the enhancement of liaison functions between the two organizations. Two ASEAN-United Nations workshops were held, in 2013 and 2014, on "Conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy" and "Conflict prevention

and maintenance of peace and stability in multicultural and pluralistic societies". The Department of Political Affairs continued to convene yearly secretariat-to-secretariat dialogues between the two organizations, and also convened the first ASEAN-United Nations senior officials meeting in 2013.

29. Since 2010, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has held yearly consultations with ASEAN and some of its member States. In 2013, the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect attended the General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly. In March 2014, the Office organized a seminar with ASEAN parliamentarians for human rights. The Office has also engaged with representatives of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.

30. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific contributed to the ASEAN Regional Forum workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in Bangkok in May 2013.

31. The United Nations Statistical Division and ASEAN organized an international seminar on trade and tourism statistics, held in Jakarta in October 2013 and aimed at enhancing the knowledge of countries in Asia on various areas related to trade and tourism.

32. In November 2013, ASEAN participated in the Regional Forum on Cross-boundary Fire Management, organized by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and FAO. Experts from ASEAN have participated in ECE capacity-building events on issues related to regional cooperation in trade facilitation and the single-window concept.

33. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) convenes the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism, which coordinates the United Nations system's collaboration with ASEAN on a number of issues. A thematic working group worked with the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management and the Association's secretariat on the development of the ASEAN-United Nations Strategic Plan of Cooperation on Disaster Management (2011-2015). ESCAP also works closely with ASEAN on transport linkages between the countries in the region, connectivity and technological infrastructure, energy security and efficiency, climate change, food and water security.

34. UNCTAD has assisted ASEAN in identifying key activities to strengthen regional investment cooperation and to realize the investment objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015.

35. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) prepared background materials for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 ASEAN Integration Monitoring Reports and delivered technical briefings at Meetings of the ASEAN Senior-level Committee on Financial Integration on capital market development and capital account liberalization held in Myanmar in February 2014.

36. UNEP has been working with the ESCAP Regional Coordination Mechanism to develop a joint United Nations-ASEAN road map for cooperation as agreed at the Fifth ASEAN-United Nations summit, held in October 2013. UNEP, in cooperation with ASEAN, has organized the annual ASEAN Plus Three leadership programme on sustainable consumption and production. UNEP and ASEAN are also supporting

the policy dialogue on sustainable consumption and production through the ASEAN Forum on that topic.

37. Under the auspices of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, the World Food Programme (WFP) supports the Association's plan to grow into an efficient regional responder. WFP has dispatched ASEAN operational support equipment and relief items in response to earthquakes in Myanmar and the Philippines, monsoon floods in Cambodia and, most recently, Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda in the Philippines.

38. ASEAN and the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Offices for South-East Asia and the Western Pacific are in the process of signing a renewed joint memorandum of understanding for the period 2014-2017. ASEAN and WHO collaborate through a number of forums, in particular the ASEAN Mechanism for Health Cooperation, the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development, the ASEAN Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases and the ASEAN Expert Group on Food Safety.

39. In 2012, FAO and ASEAN formalized a memorandum of understanding on strengthening cooperation in agriculture and forestry. FAO collaborates with ASEAN on food security and sustainable agriculture. During the biennium 2013-2014, FAO cooperation with ASEAN was focused on the development of a new strategic plan of action on food security (2015-2019) and a post-2015 ASEAN vision, objectives and goals for cooperation in the food, agriculture and forestry sectors.

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

40. The Department of Political Affairs continued to act in accordance with the priorities of successive chairmanships of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization related to promoting greater regional cooperation, development and prosperity across the Black Sea region.

41. ECE cooperates with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization in a number of transportation-related areas, including border-crossing procedures, the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, and the standardization and implementation of international vehicle weight certificates. ECE and the organization have organized a regional seminar on trade facilitation and the promotion of best practices in port community systems/the single-window concept in the Black Sea area.

42. UNEP works closely with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization to enhance the current structure of environmental governance in the Black Sea region and to integrate environmental considerations into national and regional policy dialogue. UNEP facilitates environmental discussions between Member States and offers expertise regarding transboundary issues of concern.

43. The Director General of FAO visited the headquarters of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization in 2012. The two entities began to draft a memorandum of understanding setting out technical areas for collaboration, including agricultural development and food security, food safety for trade facilitation, consumer protection, and harmonization within the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization region. FAO participates as an observer in the Black Sea

Economic Cooperation Organization working group on agriculture and agro-industry.

Caribbean Community

44. The Seventh General Meeting between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the United Nations system was held in New York in July 2013, with the participation of both Secretaries-General. The participants reviewed the progress made in implementing the new coordination mechanism led by the United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean and discussed issues identified as priorities by the CARICOM secretariat. Among the thematic priorities discussed were climate change, small island developing States, the post-2015 development agenda, citizen security and transnational organized crime, as well as agricultural development and non-communicable diseases.

45. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean cooperated with CARICOM in implementing the Caribbean assistance programme on strengthening the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

46. In April 2014, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime launched a regional programme for the period 2014-2016 in support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy, developed by the Community's Implementation Agency for Crime and Security. A memorandum of understanding between the Office and the Agency was signed to facilitate collaboration between the two entities.

47. UNDP collaborated with CARICOM in coordinating 13 national consultations with small island developing States on such issues as debt, the fiscal crisis, and youth unemployment, producing inputs for the Third International Conference on small island developing States. UNDP also provided support for the preparation of a best practices manual for the management of free and fair elections in the Caribbean Community.

48. The Statistics Division intensified its cooperation with CARICOM in the areas of national accounts, integrated economic statistics, international trade and tourism statistics and environment statistics. The Division and CARICOM organized a training workshop in 2013 on compilation issues relating to travel and tourism statistics for the Caribbean countries, as well as statistical seminars in 2014 on the System of National Accounts 2008 and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.

49. In 2013, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) supported the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States. ECLAC also cooperated with CARICOM in relation to a number of other meetings, such as the Caribbean Forum on Population, Migration and Development, the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the CARICOM High-level Ministerial Meeting on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Caribbean.

50. CARICOM is a member of the Steering Committee of the IMF Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre and provides input into the Fund's technical assistance programme for the region.

51. UNEP participates in the meetings of the Council for Trade and Economic Development on the environment and sustainable development, and facilitates the work of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean. UNEP is implementing the European Community project entitled "Capacity-building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Countries", in which the CARICOM secretariat serves as the Caribbean Hub.

52. The World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have coordinated the support provided by the United Nations system to CARICOM in the area of human security. A project proposal has been prepared on "Acceleration of human development in the Caribbean", aimed at developing a regional human security observatory for CARICOM member States.

53. In November 2012, the CARICOM secretariat requested the technical assistance of FAO in strengthening the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency in the areas of plant and animal health and food safety. FAO and the Chilean International Cooperation Agency agreed to diagnose the state of food safety in CARICOM countries and develop a series of recommendations.

54. The Department of Public Information, CARICOM and the African Union collaborated for the 2013 and 2014 commemorations of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade. Commemorative activities included a global student videoconference. In addition, the Department regularly highlights cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community on its news platforms.

Collective Security Treaty Organization

55. In follow-up to its first visit to the headquarters of the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization in late 2012, jointly organized with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs organized and supported a series of high-level visits, meetings and discussions between various United Nations departments and Collective Security Treaty Organization counterparts working on issues related to, inter alia, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, Afghanistan and mediation. In 2013, this series of meetings culminated in the first videoconference dialogue between the Department and the organization. Participants discussed the deepening of expert-level cooperation on key issues of mutual interest, including conflict prevention, early warning and capacity-building in the Eurasian region.

56. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations met with the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on the margins of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The United Nations Secretary-General welcomed the progress achieved in enhancing practical cooperation between the two secretariats with the recent launch of the dialogue between the organizations and the finalization of a memorandum of understanding to strengthen cooperation on peacekeeping-related issues between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

57. In Central Asia, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia continued to engage and meet regularly with the Collective Security

Treaty Organization, with the organization also frequently participating in the Centre's activities.

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

58. The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, in partnership with the African Union, maintained close cooperation with the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to support international efforts to assist Guinea-Bissau in addressing political challenges and carrying out a peaceful political transition.

59. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime supported activities related to the adoption of a declaration and action plan on the establishment of common measures to prevent and combat corruption by civil servant agents in international commercial transactions, as well as a declaration and action plan on trafficking in persons, which were signed in 2013. The Office was one of the partners of the first International Conference on Drugs Policies in the African Portuguese-Speaking Countries, held in 2014.

60. The Portuguese Unit of United Nations Radio facilitated coverage of issues of concern to the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries. The United Nations Regional Information Centre in Brussels holds the monthly event "Ciné-ONU" in Lisbon, in partnership with the Portuguese non-governmental organization platform and the Community secretariat. In January 2013, an event was dedicated to the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust.

Council of Europe

61. On the margins of the first World Forum for Democracy, held in 2012, the Secretary-General of the United Nations met with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe to exchange views on how to further strengthen cooperation on democracy, as well as to discuss developments in the Middle East and North Africa and the situation of the Roma, minorities and migrants in Europe. At their meeting held in Brussels in early 2014, they discussed the engagement of both institutions in Ukraine.

62. The Statistics Division has served as a member of the Steering Committee and the Management Group of the International Monitoring Operation on the Population and Housing Censuses in Bosnia and Herzegovina, established by the Council of Europe, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

63. In 2012, the Council of Europe participated in the ECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing in Vienna. The ECE Population Unit and the Council's European Committee for Social Cohesion, Human Dignity and Equality participated in the Social Forum of the Human Rights Council in April 2014. The Council, through its European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement, is a key partner in the Team of Specialists on Forest Fire and has funded the establishment of Regional Fire Monitoring Centres in South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Eastern Europe.

64. In September 2013, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the secretariat of the Council of Europe signed a joint declaration defining a general framework for enhancing their cooperation through

consultations, the exchange of information and joint activities at the country level. The Office and the Council held an annual coordination meeting in November 2013.

Economic Community of Central African States

65. In 2012, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) signed a framework-of-cooperation agreement defining the priority areas of the partnership between the two entities, such as political governance, mediation support, the fight against the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, and the reinforcement of institutional capacity. In an effort to reinvigorate their partnership in the light of new developments and challenges facing the subregion, the framework of cooperation is currently being reviewed and should soon be finalized.

66. In 2013, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa worked closely with Central African States and ECCAS in convening the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea to develop a regional anti-piracy strategy. The Office is currently supporting the operationalization of the strategy and of the Interregional Coordination Centre for the Implementation of a Regional Strategy for Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa.

67. Since assuming the secretariat functions of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa in 2011, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa has been working closely with ECCAS in the preparation of biannual ministerial meetings. The United Nations supports the ECCAS-led mediation in the Central African Republic.

68. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa is cooperating with ECCAS in developing a legislation guide to support ECCAS member States in harmonizing their national legislation with the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly, as well as the Arms Trade Treaty. The Centre contributed substantively to a workshop on border control and small arms and light weapons organized by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force for countries in the region.

69. In March 2014, the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission visited Bangui to consult with representatives of ECCAS and other key stakeholders.

70. FAO is supporting ECCAS in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme in seven of its member States.

Economic Cooperation Organization

71. The Statistics Division and the secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization organized training workshops on national accounts and integrated economic statistics. These included a training workshop on the System of National Accounts 2008 held in 2012 for States members of the organization and a regional seminar on the System of National Accounts 2008 held in 2013.

72. In 2014, the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Economic Cooperation Organization secretariat organized the first regional

workshop on harnessing climate change financing for sustainable forest management. The Forum, the Economic Cooperation Organization and FAO will support the development of a regional strategy in this area.

73. The Economic Cooperation Organization is an active partner of the Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport. The organization was involved in the reactivation of the TIR Convention of ECE in Afghanistan and is actively promoting international road transport in Pakistan.

74. The Economic Cooperation Organization participated in the ESCAP Policy Dialogue on Strengthening Transport Connectivity among the South and South-West Asian Countries, held in 2013, and the first meeting of the Regional Network of Legal and Technical Experts on Transport Facilitation, held in 2014. In 2013, ESCAP visited the Economic Cooperation Organization secretariat to discuss transport facilitation issues in railway transport and the implementation of the organization's Transit Transport Framework Agreement.

Eurasian Economic Community

75. Under its memorandum of understanding with the Eurasian Economic Community, ECE has been working on trade facilitation and the single-window concept. During the biennium 2013-2014, two conferences, one seminar and six advisory missions took place. As a result, the Integrated Information System for Foreign and Mutual Trade of the Customs Union was developed, and a second edition of *Trade Facilitation Terms: An English-Russian Glossary* was published.

76. A memorandum of understanding among the secretariats of ESCAP and ECE and the integration committee of the Eurasian Economic Community was signed in 2013. The agreement is focused on the strengthening of cooperation among the Community secretariat and the secretariats of the two regional commissions to promote internationally agreed development goals. The Community participates in projects undertaken by the two regional commissions in such areas as water, energy and trade.

77. IMF works with the Eurasian Development Bank on country work with some Member States (e.g., Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan). In addition, IMF has made initial contacts with the Eurasian Economic Commission on issues related to the Eurasian Customs Union and the formation of a Eurasian single economic space as from 2015.

78. UNCTAD cooperates with the Eurasian Economic Community on non-tariff measures. Two working meetings on that subject were held in 2014.

79. A joint FAO-Eurasian Economic Community round table on food security and trade in the region was held in 2013. The round table concluded with a set of recommendations on potential areas of collaboration between FAO and the Community. A memorandum of understanding on cooperation between FAO and the Community was signed in 2013.

International Organization of la Francophonie

80. The United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie coordinated their good offices and mediation efforts in several countries, including the Central African Republic and Mali. In the Central African Republic, the ECCAS

Mediator and the Special Envoy of the International Organization of la Francophonie consulted closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa. The Department of Political Affairs also worked with the organization at the technical level to reinforce cooperation and increase information-sharing and the exchange of best practices.

81. In December 2013, the United Nations participated in a meeting of francophone Junior Professional Officers convened at the headquarters of the International Organization of la Francophonie, at which was discussed the establishment of a network of experts focusing on peace, security and development challenges facing countries on the organization's agenda. In June 2014, a follow-up meeting was convened by the Office of the Permanent Observer for the organization to discuss ways to enhance collaboration and synergy with the Secretariat on issues of common interest.

82. In 2013, OHCHR and the International Organization of la Francophonie renewed their cooperation agreement for the period 2014-2015. The agreement included support for the engagement of French-speaking countries with the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms and the implementation of projects, particularly in the areas of anti-discrimination, the rule of law and transitional justice. In 2013, eight projects were implemented within the framework of the agreement.

83. As part of the Observance of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, the Department of Public Information, the International Organization of la Francophonie and Bureau de la Martinique organized a poetry recital to honour the 100th anniversary of the birth of Aimé Césaire in 2013. The Department and the organization also cooperated in relation to a number of other cultural events throughout the period, including a series of annual round-table discussions on multilingualism.

Latin American and Caribbean Economic System

84. The Latin American and Caribbean Economic System participated in a workshop on the Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide organized by ECE in cooperation with ECLAC in 2013. ECE was invited by the System to participate in a Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting on international trade single windows held in Mexico in 2013.

85. IMF participated in a meeting of experts organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System entitled "Debt burden and fiscal sustainability in the Caribbean region" in 2013.

86. In 2012, WFP participated in the 13th meeting of international cooperation directors of Latin America and the Caribbean, on cooperation on regional food security and organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation and Agriculture and FAO.

League of Arab States

87. The United Nations and the League of Arab States (LAS) have taken steps to review their overall cooperation. The Department of Political Affairs is implementing a project to help LAS to develop its capacities in the areas of conflict prevention and resolution, mediation and, in particular, elections. This is being

achieved through staff visits, teleconferences and the exchange of communications. Cooperation in the political, humanitarian, economic and social fields was discussed at the United Nations-LAS general cooperation meeting held in June 2014. A new matrix of cooperation was adopted to guide joint activities during the next biennium.

88. Over the past two years, the Department of Political Affairs, in cooperation with UNDP, has strengthened its electoral partnership with LAS, including through BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) training sessions on electoral matters and technical advice on the establishment of LAS electoral databases.

89. The annual discussions between the United Nations and LAS regularly address the issue of counter-terrorism, in order to ensure enhanced cooperation and coordination with respect to the counter-terrorism activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

90. The Office for Disarmament Affairs participated in three consultative meetings with LAS and Member States regarding the Helsinki conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. A number of LAS member States participated in regional workshops, including in Pretoria (2012), Addis Ababa (2013) and Astana (2014). In June 2013, the LAS secretariat and the Office for Disarmament Affairs held a two-day joint conference for LAS small arms focal points.

91. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) cooperates with LAS in various areas. In September 2013, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of LAS co-chaired a special meeting of a group of supporters of UNRWA on the margins of the General Assembly, which was focused on the consolidation of the contributions of Arab countries to the UNRWA regular budget. A League delegation visited Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon in January 2013 as part of a fact-finding tour of areas affected by the Syrian Arab Republic crisis. LAS hosts an annual high-level strategic meeting in Cairo of directors of education and other officials and civil society representatives from UNRWA host States.

92. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and LAS cooperate within the framework of the Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform for the Arab States (2011-2015). In addition to promoting the ratification and implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, the Office has focused on international and regional cooperation aimed at combating transnational organized crime in North Africa and the Middle East.

93. ECE and the LAS Centre of Water Studies and Arab Water Security organized a workshop on legal frameworks for cooperation on transboundary waters in 2014. The Arab Ministerial Water Council adopted a resolution in June 2013 inviting the Centre to cooperate with ECE with respect to the holding of a workshop to discuss the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

94. IMF works with the Arab Monetary Fund on regional policy coordination, training, Arab statistics and Arab debt markets.

95. OHCHR provided technical advice on modalities for the Arab Court of Human Rights, which were adopted at the Arab summit held in Doha in March 2013. Furthermore, OHCHR has been supporting LAS in the strengthening of its human rights mechanisms. In 2014, OHCHR and the League organized a regional conference on the promotion and protection of human rights in the Arab region.

96. UNDP assisted LAS in the establishment of a regional Crisis Response Centre and Early Warning System. UNDP also supports the regional Aid for Trade project, launched in 2012 to support the institutional capacity-building of the Economic Integration Department of the LAS secretariat. UNDP, ESCWA and UNEP co-chaired consultations between League of Arab States and the United Nations on economic, social and cultural affairs, which resulted in an agreement on joint activities for the biennium 2013-2014.

97. UNEP works with LAS, the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment and the Joint Committee on Environment and Development in the Arab Region. Under the memorandum of understanding between UNEP and LAS, UNEP contributes to the implementation of activities in follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

98. The WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean is continuing the implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed with LAS in 2009. WHO supports the establishment of an Arab committee for coordination in combating counterfeit drugs, and advocacy for the development of national medicine policies and good governance with respect to medicine in Arab countries.

99. WMO supports the LAS Permanent Committee on Meteorology and its working groups, which met in 2014 to consider capacity development issues in relation to meteorological and hydrological services in the Arab States.

100. In 2013, the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa hosted a high-level meeting with a LAS delegation. FAO is collaborating with the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands in the formulation of an action plan for the implementation of the Arab Water Security Strategy.

Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM

101. The Department of Political Affairs visited the headquarters of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — Guam, in Kyiv, in 2013 to discuss with the Secretary-General of GUAM the deepening of cooperation between the Department and the organization.

102. During the biennium 2013-2014, ECE has worked with GUAM to assist the organization in the development of a simplified customs transit data exchange.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

103. In the annual staff meeting between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in 2013, the two institutions discussed options for closer cooperation, in particular with regard to conflict prevention and mediation in the OSCE area. Two staff exchanges were piloted successfully, focused on the Republic of Moldova and mediation support, respectively. In 2014, the United Nations and OSCE co-organized a training course aimed at enhancing the reconciliation skills of staff from the headquarters, regional and national offices of

the United Nations and OSCE. Partnership in the electoral field is another area of discussion.

104. The United Nations and OSCE have cooperated closely in South-Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus. In Central Asia, the Department of Political Affairs and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia work closely with OSCE, including through regular desk-to-desk contacts and visits. OSCE, in particular the Action against Terrorism Unit of its Transnational Threats Department, is also participating in a project run by the Regional Centre and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia. Cooperation has been strengthened significantly in the context of the crisis in Ukraine, with frequent contacts between the United Nations and OSCE at all levels.

105. The Department of Political Affairs participated in the 2014 Annual Security Review Conference, on "Fostering security and stability", as well as in the OSCE Security Days conference. The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations met with the Secretary-General of OSCE on several occasions during the reporting period. The Swiss Chair of OSCE briefed the Security Council early in the year.

106. ECE supports the OSCE Border Management Staff College, in Dushanbe, in the provision of training courses for senior border management staff from almost all Central Asian countries, including Afghanistan and Pakistan. In November 2012, ECE and OSCE jointly published the *Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings: A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective*. OSCE was a co-sponsor of the ECE/FAO Regional Forum on Cross-boundary Fire Management in 2013.

107. In 2014, OHCHR and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights signed a joint agreement aimed at strengthening cooperation in the Euro-Atlantic region.

Organization of American States

108. The Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Sustainable Democracy and Special Missions of the Organization of American States (OAS) hold yearly desk-to-desk dialogues, the most recent of which took place in October 2013. The two departments held a three-day workshop in Panama in March 2014 on conflict prevention and resolution, bringing together United Nations and OAS field representatives. The United Nations and OAS coordinated election-related activities in Latin America, including joint activities aimed at sharing comparative experiences with other regional organizations. With regard to Honduras, the two organizations co-organized an international forum to promote democratic values and discuss the code of ethics adopted by all political parties before the elections of November 2013.

109. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism collaborates closely with a number of entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force on key counter-terrorism and security issues. The substantive expertise of OAS on topics related to infrastructure protection, countering the financing of terrorism and ensuring aviation, maritime, travel document, tourism and Internet security is a valuable resource for the United Nations system.

110. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean collaborated with OAS in supporting the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) in conducting country-specific activities in July 2013.

111. In August 2013, the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect briefed the Inter-American Juridical Committee on regional developments related to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. The Office also provided training on genocide prevention at the annual Course on International Law organized by OAS.

112. In 2011, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and OAS, through the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, signed a memorandum of understanding that was recently extended until 2015. In 2014, the two entities agreed on a workplan for collaboration during the period 2014-2015, with an emphasis on capacity-building with respect to the monitoring of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

113. In response to the Security Council presidential statement of 28 October 2013, the United Nations strengthened its collaboration with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in the area of peace and security, including by developing mechanisms for political consultations on matters of mutual interest, deepening the mediation partnership of the organizations and engaging in electoral cooperation. United Nations representatives attended important OIC meetings, such as the summit held in Cairo in 2013 and two recent sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, held in December 2013 and June 2014.

114. The biennial general meeting on cooperation between the United Nations and OIC was hosted by OIC in Istanbul in May 2014. Following an extensive exchange of views on issues related to peace and security, development and human rights, the two sides adopted a new matrix of joint activities that will serve as guidance for effective cooperation during the next biennium.

115. The Department of Political Affairs and OIC cooperated in the electoral field, including through a BRIDGE training workshop and a round-table discussion on election monitoring for OIC representatives in 2014. Representatives of OIC and other regional organizations shared experiences, lessons learned and good practices with respect to the monitoring of elections.

116. IAEA is collaborating with OIC in various areas, including supporting comprehensive cancer control across the African region, with a specific focus on radiation medicine services, and conducting a feasibility study on the suitability of the sterile insect technique as a strategy for the integrated control of anopheles arabiensis in northern Sudan.

117. In July and December 2012, OHCHR organized a visit to Geneva and New York for the then-newly elected commissioners of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission of OIC, to enhance their knowledge of the United Nations human rights mechanisms and explore possible areas for cooperation.

118. UNCTAD continued to cooperate with OIC in various areas. UNCTAD contributed to publications of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade and to the training of staff.

119. WHO is a member of the OIC Steering Committee on Health and has supported the development of the OIC Strategic Health Programme of Action 2014-2023. The WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean is the secretariat for the Global Islamic Advisory Group on Polio Eradication.

Pacific Islands Forum

120. On 27 September 2013, the Secretary-General met with the leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum on the margins of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to discuss recent developments in the region and ways to enhance cooperation. During the meeting, the Forum leaders and the Secretary-General affirmed the need for stronger political will to address climate change as well as the United Nations post-2015 development framework.

121. ESCAP is a member of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals tasked with coordinating regional efforts in support of sustainable development in the Pacific. ESCAP is also engaged in the Forum-led Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific, in terms of promoting coherence in development cooperation and aid effectiveness in Forum countries. ESCAP has also undertaken joint work in nine Pacific Islands Forum countries to review and revise national disability policies and convene the Pacific Disability Forum.

122. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific provided substantive support to the Pacific Islands Forum technical capacity-building workshop for the national points of contact with regard to the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, organized by the Forum in Suva in December 2013.

123. The Forum secretariat recently requested FAO to carry out a study on agriculture, tourism and the opportunity to reduce foreign exchange "leakage" from the tourism sector. In addition, FAO has collaborated with Pacific Islands countries through the Forum Fisheries Agency in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

124. IMF maintains close cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum, which is regularly invited to participate in high-level Pacific island conferences hosted by the Fund in the Pacific region.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

125. In March 2013, the Secretary-General of the United Nations met with the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and they agreed to continue strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations. Two Special Representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General attended the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization held in Bishkek in September 2013.

126. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization extends to such areas as counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization and its Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure participate in the counter-terrorism project organized by the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in Central Asia, aimed at implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy within the framework of the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia.

127. Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States, with technical and financial assistance from ESCAP, concluded their negotiations on the draft agreement on the facilitation of international road transport and the annexes thereto in June 2012. Initially, some 15,500 km of roads are to be opened as a consequence of the agreement, and two seaports can now be used by transit traffic from landlocked Central Asian countries.

128. In 2013, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP attended the 12th meeting of the SCO Council of Heads of State and reached broad agreement with the SCO Secretary-General on ways to enhance collaboration. SCO participated in the ESCAP Regional Seminar on Development of Efficient and Effective Logistics Systems, held in 2013. SCO also participated in an expert consultation on the Asian Information Superhighway and regional connectivity organized by ESCAP in 2013.

Southern African Development Community

129. In 2013, the Department of Political Affairs, in response to a request from the secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), re-established the joint liaison team with SADC, based in Gaborone. In collaboration with the United Nations Office to the African Union, the Department seeks deeper cooperation between the United Nations and the SADC secretariat in strengthening regional capacities in the areas of electoral support and conflict prevention and mediation, in accordance with the 2010 framework of cooperation signed between the secretariat and the Department. The Department, the secretariat, the Government of Namibia and UNDP organized an interactive dialogue in Namibia in July 2014 to explore ways to strengthen regional cooperation between the United Nations and SADC and share regional good practices with respect to conflict prevention and mediation.

130. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region has been working closely with the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and SADC to advance the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, signed in February 2013. The United Nations has also been cooperating with the African Union and SADC in its efforts to eradicate illegal armed groups operating in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, notably the Mouvement du 23 mars and the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda.

131. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre is engaging with SADC on the development of a regional counter-terrorism strategy to be based on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Efforts in this regard will continue in 2014 and 2015 in close consultation with the Department of Political Affairs-SADC liaison team.

132. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and SADC jointly developed their Joint Regional Programme to Make the SADC Region Safer from Crime and Drugs (2013-2016). The Office has supported SADC member States in strengthening their capacity to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention.

133. The Statistical Division and the SADC secretariat organized a seminar on the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008 in 2012 and an international "Workshop on sharing implementation experiences of water accounts and statistics for better policymaking in southern African countries" in 2013.

134. IMF and SADC secretariat staff held a teleconference in November 2012 to discuss the Community's effort to harmonize regulation for the insurance sector. The Botswana article IV missions carried out in both 2013 and 2014 continued the dialogue and met with the SADC secretariat in Gaborone to discuss common areas of interest.

135. FAO assisted SADC with the preparation of a regional agriculture policy, which was approved in June 2013. In partnership with WFP, FAO supported the United Nations Development Group Food and Nutrition Security Working Group for Southern Africa in the organization of a technical consultative meeting and the discussion of programmatic approaches and related strategic information needs for the effective integration of HIV, nutrition and gender priorities into regional and national food security, agriculture and disaster risk reduction interventions.

III. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

136. Further to Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1, the United Nations and OPCW established the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic in October 2013.

137. OPCW is a member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and Co-Chair of the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapon of Mass Destruction Attacks. In this connection, OPCW will spearhead a Task Force project aimed at ensuring the interoperability of relevant United Nations agencies and international partners in the event of a chemical or biological attack or incident.

138. With the support of OPCW, the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific organized a workshop on the national implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention in 2014.

139. WMO collaborates with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, principally in the area of the numerical simulation of atmospheric transport and dispersion, in "backtracking" mode. Nine Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres are currently involved.

IV. Observations and recommendations

140. As the present report illustrates, cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations now touches virtually every area of the Organization's mandate, from peace and security and human rights to economic and social affairs, development and humanitarian assistance. **The United Nations should continue to strengthen its partnership with regional and subregional actors as a means to implement the Organization's mandates and the overall objectives enshrined in the Charter.**

141. This report also shows that regional and subregional organizations are highly diverse, with distinct approaches, structures, priorities, thematic areas of work and expertise. A one-size-fits-all approach to such cooperation would not be conducive to success. **In this regard, the United Nations should continue to develop context-specific approaches to cooperation with its regional and subregional partners, taking into account the specificities of each region, the mandate and objectives of the institution concerned and the overall interests of Member States.**

142. As varied as United Nations cooperation with regional actors may be, a common principle across all of the partnerships described in the present report is the recognition that more interaction and coordination are beneficial for the international community at large. This has translated into more cooperation agreements, high-level contacts, staff exchanges, joint training, common publications and, more broadly, strategic coordination across a breadth of mandates. **The United Nations and regional and subregional actors should continue to explore ways in which their cooperation can be better articulated at the strategic and technical levels.**

143. The Secretary-General remains committed to further strengthening this cooperation in the future, taking into account the different needs and demands of each partnership.